

INDONESIAN SEPARATISTS MARCHING IN THE NETHERLANDS

The Trade in Troublemaking

WHEN Ceylon's leftist government was recently confronted with a massive insurrection by a group of Maoist dissidents known as the People's Liberation Front, it clamped down immediately on one important source of the trouble: it accused the North Korean embassy in Colombo of complicity in the uprising, ordered the embassy closed, and expelled 18 North Korean diplomats. By last week, after a month of fighting throughout the island, several hundred Ceylonese were dead, but the government was slowly gaining an upper hand against the insurgents.

The involvement of the North Koreans in the Ceylon insurrection dramatized the extent to which guerrilla training has become an international activity. Today, with the help of a foreign "scholarship" and perhaps a forged passport, a young, aspiring revolutionary from any of several dozen countries may travel halfway round the world to learn the use of rifles and machine guns, the making of Molotov cocktails and the art of political kidnapping. Then, after several months or even years of training, he returns to his home country to put his education into practice.

Almost every region of the world can qualify today as either a target of terrorists or a training ground. Even the tranquil fields of The Netherlands have served as a mock battlefield for a group of Indonesian separatists seeking independence for the South Moluccas Islands; Basque nationalists train secretly in northern Spain and southwestern France. Many countries dabble in terrorism, but five in particular have become

large-scale exporters of insurgency. The five:

NORTH KOREA was recently accused of training Mexican as well as Ceylonese terrorists (TIME, April 19). According to the Mexican government, 50 young Mexicans using North Korean passports traveled to Pyongyang by way of the Soviet Union—a clear indication to the Mexican government that the Russians were in on the deal. The North Koreans, moreover, gave members of the Mexican group \$26,000 for travel expenses and the recruiting of additional guerrillas in Mexico.

To some extent, the North Koreans have concentrated on waging terrorist attacks against South Korea, but they have also managed to train 2,000 guerrillas from 25 countries; 700 foreign rebels are now believed to be in residence in ten special camps. Training lasts from six to 18 months. Foreigners as well as Koreans are taught *taekwondo*, the local version of judo and karate, and are put through such rigorous training as running five hours at night, sometimes through rough mountain terrain, shouldering 100-lb. sandbags. "Running, running, running," in fact, is the training slogan.

CUBA has trained some 2,500 Latin American guerrillas during the past decade. In addition, the Cubans have sent military instructors to Algeria and to the Congo-Brazzaville. Despite Fidel Castro's tough words two weeks ago about aligning himself with the "revolutionary peoples of the world," Cuba's training program has been somewhat curtailed in the post-Che Guevara period. While still capable of exploiting re-

gional trouble spots, the Cubans have lately been preoccupied with economic problems at home and have been inhibited by the fact that leftist movements in many Latin American countries are splintered.

ALGERIA. More than 20 "national liberation fronts" and assorted movements maintain offices or representatives in Algiers, which has won the reputation of being the "home of revolutionaries." These groups include Al-Fatah, the Viet Cong, the Angolan resistance movement (M.P.L.A.) and the Black Panthers, whose local office is presided over by Eldridge Cleaver. There is even a representative for a group known as the Movement for the Autodetermination and Independence of the Canary Islands, which have belonged to Spain since the 15th century. "Catholics go to Rome," remarked an Algerian official, "Moslems to Mecca, and revolutionaries come to Algiers."

The Algerians provide military training facilities, however, for only a few major organizations, such as the fedayeen and the Angolans. For the most part, Algiers is a base for propaganda and political agitation rather than guerrilla training.

CHINA has emphasized the training of insurgents from elsewhere in Asia—Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Indonesia, Ceylon, Japan and the Philippines. The Chinese program, which currently involves 100-150 students per year, is one of the toughest and most fervent. Most sources agree that, while the Russians provide strong ideological and theoretical training for warfare in the indefinite future, the Chinese program is pragmatically oriented toward more immediate action, and is extremely rigorous. Training takes place under

deliberately primitive conditions; if guerrillas visit the cities at all, they do so in the guise of students or tourists.

One measure of the fierce hostility between China and the Soviet Union is the fact that both countries are training members of several tribes that live along the Sino-Soviet border. In addition, the Chinese provide military training in Tanzania for several groups of black freedom fighters from South Africa, South West Africa, Rhodesia, Angola and Mozambique. They also supply small arms and ammunition to the fedayeen.

SOVIET UNION. Western intelligence agencies say that Moscow's Patrice Lumumba University is a prime recruiting ground for Soviet intelligence. The university's student body consists of 3,000 foreign students, mostly from the non-Communist developing nations, and 1,000 Russians. Its vice rector is a major general in the KGB secret police; his job on campus is to screen out "undesirable" elements and watch for prospective recruits. If a student is among the several dozen chosen for guerrilla training, he receives special courses and favors and may discover that he has become irresistible to pretty Russian girls. Later he may be "farmed out" to North Korea, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia or elsewhere for further instruction. When he finally goes home, he remains under the guidance of a resident KGB man.

The Soviets prefer to remain in the background, but they are deeply involved in the financing and control of programs in Cuba, Algeria, North Korea and among the fedayeen. The recent Mexican case revealed how closely the Soviets are working with the North Koreans. The Ceylon civil war demonstrated that the Russians still maintain a two-pronged policy of giving official support to relatively moderate leftist governments, while at the same time subsidizing local subversive opposition movements. Accordingly, the Russians have delivered six MIGs with pilots and ground crews to help the Socialist government of Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike put down the insurrection. At the same time, they have given arms to the Ceylonese rebels through an organization called the Ceylonese-Soviet Friendship Society.

Another group of Soviet protégés who recently made news were the Turkish students involved in the kidnaping of four U.S. airmen two months ago. The students, it turned out, had received training from Soviet instructors in Syria. The Soviet "diplomat" who had overseen their activities in Turkey was subsequently transferred to—of all places—Ceylon.

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By Paul Scott

Washington, May 14: North Korea has become the number one hatchery and distributor of the so-called people's guerrilla wars and terror for Communist China and the Soviet Union.

While Moscow concentrates on gaining superiority over U.S. in strategic nuclear arms and Peking seeks to improve its image with diplomatic ping-pong, North Korea has taken on the mission of exporting communist revolution and espionage.

American intelligence authorities say privately this new assignment of missions within the Communist world took place after President Nixon's Guam announcement in July, 1969, of his policy for a gradual U.S. military withdrawal from the Asian mainland.

The new subversion role of North Korea began to show its head throughout the world in recent weeks in such diverse locations as Ceylon, Mexico, Romania, South Vietnam and South Korea. It will pop up in other countries before the end of the year.

North Korea already has trained more than 5,000 foreigners of various nationalities for guerrilla warfare and other forms of subversive activities since 1969 and exported them to more than 30 countries in Southeast Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The scope of the North Korea trained-guerrillas is growing daily and now begins to pose a threat to the security of developing countries all over the world according to a Central Intelligence Agency estimate now being circulated within the Nixon Administration.

This CIA document points out that the North Korean Communists execute this aggressive scheme under the cover of ostentatious legitimacy. The operations are being financed and coordinated with espionage groups from both Moscow and Peking.

The North Koreans first secure a bridgehead in a country by establishing diplomatic, consular trade relations, or sending cultural missions and journalists. Then they proceed in stages to create internal confusion and disturbances.

Thus most of the North Korean Communists' establishments abroad are the hotbeds of insurgent activities aimed at overthrowing the legitimate government of the host countries. Mexico's expulsion of Soviet diplomats shed more light on the pattern of this new North Korean subversion through diplomacy in all its shades.

TERROR IN MEXICO -- The ouster of Soviet diplomats was linked by the Mexican government to its capture of a group of Communist terrorists who aimed to overthrow the government and establish a red dictatorship.

Half of the terrorists who were arrested confessed to receiving training in Pyongyang, North Korea. They previously had studied at Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow through grants given them as part of the Mexican-Soviet cultural exchange program.

The captured terrorists reported that the present enrollment at Lumumba University is 4,000 students. Since the school opened in 1960, more than 30,000 have been graduated as trained revolutionists. Main goal of the University is to create cadres of communist-oriented educators and technicians to send back to their own countries.

Mexican officials have alerted U.S. security authorities that at least two dozen Americans trained in Pyongyang, North Korea, and financed by Russia and Communist China have reentered the U.S. via Mexico and Canada in recent weeks. They are believed to be highly dangerous.

In Ceylon, the North Korean supported subversive movement had planned the kidnapping and assassination of Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, the Prime Minister, as a birthday present for President Kim Il-Sung of North Korea on April 15.

The Ceylon government, however, got wind of the plot and rounded up those involved before they could act. When those taken prisoner reported the kidnap plan was plotted in the North Korean Embassy, Ceylon officials expelled the North Korean Ambassador and his staff.

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In Romania last month, North Korean terrorists operating out of that country's embassy tried to seize an American diplomatic pouch. The incident as reported to the State Department from the U.S. Embassy in Bucharest involved ten North Koreans in two cars. They made three unsuccessful passes at an American Embassy car carrying a diplomatic pouch from the Bucharest airport.

A few days later the same North Korean terrorists tried to kidnap the Belgian Ambassador Jean L. M. Adriaenssen, a strong anti-communist. Although they succeeded in forcing the Ambassador's car to stop, he was able to escape when a crowd including a number of Western European tourists came to his aid.

Despite protests to the Romania government, no action has been taken against the North Koreans. There are even indications that the Romania government may have been involved in the kidnapping attempt.

GUERRILLA TRAINING -- The North Koreans are reported to have evolved a comprehensive training system for subversion. One part of their training involves the mastering of skills to destroy airports, bridges, tunnels, and locomotive engines.

The trainees are subject to hard training for eighty hours a week. They receive 34 weeks of training a year or 2,720 hours. There are more than two field camping exercises a year, each lasting for several weeks.

Field training consists of infiltration, raid and ambush techniques. Then there are communications training, military engineering, weapons use, counter-intelligence, bomb-making, politics, and methods of civil disobedience.

At least one of the persons sought in connection with the bombing of the U.S. Capitol is believed to have gone through the guerrilla training in North Korea. This terrorist is believed now to be in Cuba, having gone there via Canada. The North Koreans have trained several hundred Cubans who are to be infiltrated into the U.S. during the coming months.